and within the area round them demarcated by white pillars. Any murder or loot in these areas is regarded as an offence against Government. Murderers of Beduins, subjects, soldiers, or slaves, are liable to death in these areas, and apart from restoration of loot, thieves are liable to imprisonment, deportation, or amputation of the hand.[1] If an individual contracts debts with any of the subjects of Government and absconds, the Government arrests any available member of his tribe and forces him to pay the debt. Routes between Qu'aiti towns are also sacrosanct and carriers may not be made the targets of blood feuds on them. The Qu'aiti is enabled to enforce these measures by his control of the ports and important markets.

Government Finance.

The financial year coincides with the Muhammadan year, i.e., it begins with the 1st Muharram and ends with the 29th Dhu'l Hijja. The year 1353 began on the 16th April 1934, and this report must be taken to cover the period up to the 29th Dhu'l Hijja 1352, i.e., 15th April 1934.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual Qu'aiti revenue at present is stated in the annual Aden Administration Report to be Rs.12,50,000 but it appears to me that seven lakhs is a more probable if rather conservative figure. It is based on figures given for Mukalla, Gheil ba Wazir and Shihr (Rs.6,30,000), and on other figures given for the Du'an province and for Shibam. I have no figures for the Hajr province which includes the rich Meifa lands. The excess of revenue over expenditure is said to be about one third.

The expenditure on all public services, except His Highness the Sultan, is said to be Rs.3,00,000 *per annum* in Mukalla and Shihr. His late Highness drew officially Rs.72,000 *per annum* but, I was told, "no one knows what he really spends". The following are some of the principal items of expenditure :—

Defence. Mukalla only, soldiers and slaves.	Rs.2,04,000 *per annum*. The total is perhaps Rs.2,25,000.
Tribal subsidies	Rs.12,000 *per annum* (formerly Rs.36,000 to 48,000 *per annum*).
Education	Rs.6,000.
Medical and Public Health ...	Rs.5,500.
Customs	Rs.10,000.
Du'an province	$21,000.
Shibam	more than $12,000.

[1] I am told that, as in certain other parts of the Protectorate, this Qu...mo penalty is no longer enforced.

37875 D

[in the Qu'aiti free towns -- Analyst]

I:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Āl Heik.

619 631 101 A small nomad tribe, allied to the Seibani, and living near the sea-coast close to Shiheir. With the 'Akābira and the Beni Hasan they were neighbours of the Kasadi on the east. Their chief occupation is hiring camels for the transport of goods from Shihr, Shiheir, and Mukalla to the interior. They have an 'Amūdi *mansab* and are said to be in the pay of the Qu'aitis.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE (continued).

3. DU'AN PROVINCE.

635 The Du'an province is defined as containing the towns and villages in the Wadis Du'an and Leisar as far as and including Hajarein. The Governors of the province are also responsible for the safety of the caravan route to Mukalla from the Wadi Himem upwards. The capital of the province is 'Aura in the Wadi Du'an, and the upper part known as Masna'at al 'Aura is entirely occupied by the Governors' castle. For practical purposes 'Aura, Rashid and Khoreiba are one. The co-Governors of the province are Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Umar bin Ahmed Bā Surra and Sheikh Ahmed bin 'Umar bin Ahmed Bā Surra.

361 433 438 Du'an is a fairly important caravan centre but lies off the direct route to Shibam. It is heavily cultivated in the upper part of the Wadi, but its production does not suffice for the needs of the inhabitants. It is the seat of an important honey industry. The landing-ground for Du'an is at Qā' Bā Nūā, which is about an hour's march from the top of the wadi wall; the descent takes an hour and a-half.

651 465 The total revenue and dues of Wadi Du'an were returned to me as being $5,800, and those of Wadi Leisar, derived from dues at fairs and upon palm trees, at $9,200. The total expenditure in salaries of the sheikhs, tribesmen and soldiers, together with customary gifts, is returned at $21.000. The total number of sheikhs, tribesmen and soldiers receiving salaries is said to be 280.

635 162 361 651 652 The Qu'aiti Government gave me the figure of 50,000 as being an estimate of the population of Du'an province, but the figures appearing in the following statement regarding the towns and villages in the province were given by the Governors. These towns and villages are under the authority of the Governors of Du'an, and

635 most of them are exempted from taxation: Al Qurha, estimated
162 number of men 300, estimated number of rifles 50, the inhabitants
are tribesmen. Husn Bā Sam, men 150, rifles 25, tribesmen. Ar
361 Rubāt, men 800, rifles 100, revenue $1,600, expenditure $1,800; the
651 inhabitants are soldiers. Al Qarn, men 500, rifles 100, inhabitants
652 are tribesmen of Bā Hakīm, a clan of the Nūwah. Al Khoreiba,
men 1,500, rifles 50, revenue $1,500, expenditure $1,800,
inhabitants are soldiers and sheikhs. Sharq, men 300, rifles 50,
revenue $300, expenditure $360, tribesmen and soldiers. Ar
Rashīd, men 400, rifles 150, revenue $1,200, expenditure $1,400,
tribesmen. 'Aura, men 80, revenue $400. Al Qurein, men 800,
rifles 10, revenue $200, expenditure $600.

631 The following towns and villages are under the authority of the
361 Mihdhār family, and the Government derives no revenue from them.
651 Their annual produce is valued at approximately $10,000: Al
Quweira, men 400. Halibūn, men 80. Rihāb, men 400, rifles 30.
162 Hudūn, men 200, rifles 50. Khasūfar, men 100. Dhāhir, men
300, rifles 15. Matrūh, men 250, rifles 30. Al Jubeil, men 400,
rifles 100. Quweirat al Khozab, men 25. Gheil Bal Kheir, men 40.

The towns under the authority of the Sheikhs of al 'Amūdi are:
Husn Bā 'Abd as Somad, men 100. Budha, men 1,000, rifles 200.
Bilad al Ma', men 100, rifles 10. Khudeish, men 70, rifles 12.
Qarn Mājid, men 50, rifles 8.

635 The remaining towns of the Wadi Du'an between Al Qurha and
361 Hajarein are again under the direct authority of the Governors of
162 Du'an: Sīf, men 400, rifles 30; Sīf has a garrison of 15 Yafa'is of
whom five live in the Husn ad Dōla and 10 in the town. Those
I saw were all of the Beni Sa'd Lower Yafa'is. Feil, men 30.
Al 'Addiya, men 30. Ghār as Sūdān, men 30, rifles 5. Nasara,
men 10. Naseira, men 10. Seil'a, men 30, rifles 10. Hajarein,
men 500, rifles 10. There is a garrison of Yafa'is in Hajarein.

The towns and villages of Wadi Leisar included in the Du'an province are: Al 'Arsama, men 500, rifles 20. Al Jahi, men 300, rifles 150. Al 'Ardh, men 40. Al Jadīda, men 150, rifles 10. Ad Dūfa, men 250, rifles 20. Jureif, men 150, rifles 10. Subeikh, men 400, rifles 30. Tūlaba, men 500, rifles 35. Dharī, men 600, rifles 30. Hūfa, men 500, rifles 70. Heid al Jazīl, men 150, rifles 10.

635 The following tribes live in the province or are dependent on the
631 wadi: Seibani and its branches, Deiyin, al Hālka, al Marāshida,
69 Khamikha, Bā Hakīm, Bā Sam, and al 'Amūdi. The Beni Hasan
and the 'Akābira (see Chapter XVI) deal equally with Mukalla
and Du'an. The Hālka and the Marāshida, sometimes considered
as separate tribes, are included with the Seibani, and the Bā Hakīm
and the Bā Sam, also sometimes treated as separate tribes, are
included with the Nūwah (see Chapter XVIII).

2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

the general control of the State Secretary, an Omani Arab borrowed from the Tanganyika Government. Apart from him there were eighteen other non-Hadhrami Arabs and Indians in the administration, mostly doctors, technicians and military officers.

In 1934 on the best figures available the revenue was about Rs. 630,000. For 1944-5 it was estimated at just under Rs. 15,000,000. In 1934 the amount spent on Government services was about 3,010,000 of which 2,025,000 went to Yafa'i Irregulars and slaves. In 1944-5 the expenditure was estimated at just under Rs. 16,000,000. In 1934 the then Sultan put about half the revenue in his pocket and, just before he left for India for the last time before he died, he emptied the till and left the treasurer to borrow from the merchants, so when the first check of Government cash was made on April 1, 1939, there was still a deficit of about Rs. 40,000. On April 1, 1944, there was a credit of over Rs. 14,000,000.

Up to the end of 1936 insecurity was rife all over the country. No one could travel safely without an escort from the tribe through whose territory he moved. In the settled areas many villages were at war with neighbouring villages. In some cases there were elaborate trench systems both for defence and for communication with the fields. It was estimated that the sudden death-rate in the principal part of the Wadi Hadhramaut alone was ten a month. Even the unarmed classes were not infrequently murdered. The worst area was Kathiri Territory, but there were others almost as bad in areas under Qu'aiti influence. The Qu'aiti security forces were really only effective for keeping the bedouins out of the main Qu'aiti towns. They would not have been really effective there if it had not been for humiliating agreements which the Sultan had made with the bedouins that they would not raid within short distances of the towns marked with white boundary posts. The regular forces had been reduced to ceremonial duties only: the power of the State depended on Irregular mercenaries and slaves, and the Sultan was generally at their mercy, his authority depending on being able to play the one off against the other.[1] Early in 1937 a general peace treaty was arranged for three years between all the tribes and tribal sections. To this there were nearly 1,400 signatories which in itself gives an idea of the divided state of the country. In the same year we began the reorganization of the regular forces. In 1940 the truce ran out: an extension for ten years was proclaimed and for the most part loyally adhered to, but a good deal of tribal trouble recurred and the local forces were not yet sufficient in numbers or skill to keep order everywhere. Trouble gradually lessened and in 1944 the Qu'aiti State was paying over four lakhs of rupees for armed and police forces which on the whole kept order and peace very well. Incidents during 1944 were very few.

The bedouin today has a real confidence in the Qu'aiti Government.

[1] About the last official trace of slavery disappeared in 1944 when the State slaves were freed. Many of them were enlisted in a new African Company and the old ones were pensioned off.

2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

He is no longer apt to be shot at by Government soldiers and he brings his troubles to the Government. The provincial governors and the district heads are better men and better paid than they used to be and all new candidates have courses of instruction before appointment. There are systems of State and tribal courts which are becoming more and more effective. There is a special department of bedouin affairs which is staffed entirely by Hadhrami tribesmen; five or six years ago no Hadhrami tribesmen were employed in any positions of responsibility.

As regards social services, in 1934 there was one doctor, mainly for the Sultan though he ran a public dispensary, and medical services cost Rs. 5,500 a year: in 1944 the sum voted was Rs. 74,000 for medical and sanitary services. There was an establishment of four doctors, and a State hospital for fifty in-patients was being built in Mukalla.

In 1934 education cost Rs. 6,000 and about three hundred boys received some sort of schooling. In 1944 Rs. 1,054.000 was provided. The number of boys in primary Government schools on the coast has increased to about seventeen hundred. There were between a hundred and thirty and a hundred and forty girls in the new Mukalla girls' school, and an intermediate boarding school, assisted by the British Council and a grant from His Majesty's Government, had been started with about eighty boys. As part of the famine relief measures, children were brought down from the Hadhramaut and have now been taken over by the Qu'aiti State which bought a village outside Mukalla and is now housing three hundred boys and girls in it. A wall enclosing garden land has been built round it and the children work the garden and are apprenticed to various local trades. They are given a modest schooling and it is hoped that they will also be taught by means of a village council to run their own village.

Another State educational experiment owes its impetus mainly to the enthusiasm of the young men of Mukalla. A number of young men have gone through a course organized by the Education Department in how to teach illiterate adults to read and write. These teachers compiled a coolies' vocabulary of seven hundred words or so and when I left were about to teach coolies from the Hadhramaut, who had come seeking for work at the coast on account of the famine, how to write the language they speak, a sort of basic Arabic. There are schemes for producing a small newspaper in this simplified form of speech and for developing some public-health consciousness.

What little the State could do towards the war effort it has done. It provided a company for guard duties in Aden while the Italians were in the war. It has raised a Pioneer Company for service in the Middle East Command. It has guarded the R.A.F. aerodromes in the State and provided coastal guards. The Public Works Department has built an R.A.F. station at about a third of the cost expected. It has landed and handled a great quantity of R.A.F. stores. In addition, at the outbreak of war when the surplus balance was about Rs. 80,000, it contributed Rs. 20,000 for general war purposes, and Hadhramis at home and abroad subscribed to a

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

000 pools built by the rich and progressive class of Seyyeds, whose many innovations have re-made the face of this ancient land of the Queen of Sheba.

131 The political frontiers of the Kathiri State describe a finger pointed downward from the Rub-al-Khali into the heart of [161] Hadhramaut. They enclose an area of some six thousand square miles and a population of sixty thousand, a third of whom dwell ●652 in the city of Seiyun. The state's current average annual revenue runs close to $100,000.[1]

175 Early Kathiri history is obscure. Forebears of the present sultan once controlled all of Hadhramaut, but in the eighteenth century the al-Quaiti, an immigrant tribe of Yemeni origin, wrested control of the coastal region from their Kathiri overlords at Seiyun and gradually established hegemony over interior tribes until today the Quaiti State comprises nearly the whole of Hadhramaut. Until the "Peace of Ingrams,"[2] modern Kathiri history was dominated by constant and costly warfare between Seiyun and the parvenu Quaiti power at Mukalla.

643 The present Kathiri ruler, His Highness Sultan Husayn Ali Ibn Mansur, succeeded to the throne on May 22, 1950, and was one of the five Aden chiefs selected to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.[3] It is through Sultan Husayn's generous and patient correspondence that much of this statistical information concerning his far-off land has been gathered.

643 Political organization in the Kathiri State is patterned closely 645 after administrative machinery in Malaya.[4] Executive authority is vested in the sultan assisted by a Council of State of which the ruler is president and the British Resident an ex-officio member. The Council's remaining members include: the Kathiri State Secretary (*Wazir*) and heads of the departments of the Treasury, Customs, Education and Judiciary, in addition to four un-

436 [1] In 1951 the East African shilling, worth about $0.14, replaced the Indian rupee as legal tender in the Protectorate.

[2] William Harold Ingrams, last of the old-style empire-builders, did much to pacify and organize modern Hadhramaut in the years 1934–44. He was the first Resident Adviser to the states of Hadhramaut and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. To him, Hadhramis have given the name, "Peace-maker of the Desert."

[3] Others invited: the sultans of Mukalla, Lahej, Shoqra and the Amir of Dhala, the latter three, prominent chiefs of the Western Aden Protectorate.

[4] Ingrams visited Singapore in 1950 to study the operation of local governments in the Malay States for ways of stepping-up efficiency in native rule in the Hadhramaut.

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

lar to that of the old Non-Federated Malay States, though the sultan retains full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects. But, as in the case of the Malay rulers, the Kathiri sultan is treaty bound to accept the counsel of the British Resident Adviser in all matters save those affecting Muslim tradition or custom. Also, the state is prohibited from entering into correspondence with any foreign government or any other Aden Protectorate state without approval of the British government. In return for these pledges, Great Britain has undertaken full responsibility for the defense of the state and for the maintenance of the sultan's paramountcy over his own tribes.

That both internal and external characteristics of the Kathiri State should borrow heavily from existing institutions in Malaya is not surprising, since for many generations extensive social and commercial ties have bound these two widely separated regions

TABLE OF STATISTICS, STATES OF THE ADEN PROTECTORATE

State	Title of ruler	Population	Area in sq. miles	Annual revenue	Police	Salute
Qu'aiti (Mukalla) ..	H.H. the Sultan of	197,000	30,000	Rs 27,30,078	Unlisted	11 guns
Kathiri (Seiyun) ...	Sultan of	60,000	6,000	Rs 4,80,000	Unlisted	9 guns
Wahidi (Balhaf)	Sultan of	25,000	5,000	Rs 1,02,448	Unlisted	None
Mahri (Socotra & Qishn)	Sultan of	22,000	13,000	Unlisted	Unlisted	9 guns
Haura	Shaykh of	300	Unlisted	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
'Irqa	Shaykh of	350	Unlisted	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Abdali (Lahej)	H.H. the Sultan of	41,400	4,500	Unlisted	380	11 guns
Fadhli (Shoqra)	Sultan of	25,000	2,500	Rs 4,17,697	120	9 guns
Amiri (Dhala)	Amir of	27,000	1,050	Rs 1,50,000	75	9 guns
Lower Yafa'i (Al Qara)	Sultan of	23,000	700	Rs 1,65,000	30	9 guns
Upper Yafa'i (Mahjaba)	Sultan of	89,000	900	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Lower 'Aulaqi (Ahwar)	Sultan of	12,000	2,500	Rs 49,000	40	None
Upper 'Aulaqi (Nisab)	Sultan of	53,000	1,800	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Beihan (Beihan Qasb)	Amir of	13,000	4,000	Unlisted	40	None
Audhali (Loder)	Sultan of	10,000	1,000	Unlisted	30	None
Haushabi (Mussaimir)	Sultan of	10,000	350	Unlisted	29	None
Alawi (Al Qaib'a) ..	Shaykh of	1,300	89	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Aqrabi (Bir Ahmed).	Shaykh of	2,000	101	Unlisted	Unlisted	None

Area & population figures from: *Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World*, 1952.
Revenue & police figures from: *Aden Colonial Report*, 1949 & 1950.
Data on gun salutes from: W. H. Ingrams in conversation with the author.

9: Ingrams G-4 (1934-1944) 1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

getting food from abroad in war-time, the loss of money from the Far East, and the drought, famine ensued. I am thankful to say that owing to the generous help of His Majesty's Government and to the breaking of the drought, conditions are now much better, but from the point of view of this survey the thing to be remembered is that in all probability the produce of the country cannot sustain much more than a quarter of the population and that it is very largely dependent on money from abroad. Of old, the ancient Hadhramaut lived on the incense trade, so that the Mediterranean countries provided the cash. When the incense went by sea the Hadhramis learnt to emigrate, and the present Hadhramaut has drawn its cash from the Far East, East Africa, Egypt, the Sudan, Abyssinia —the countries to which the people migrate. One out of every three or four Hadhramis lives and works abroad. Emigration or means to earn money abroad is an absolute essential to the Hadhramaut, and there are grounds for fearing it is not going to be so easy in the future as it has been in the past.

So much for the gloomier side of the picture. In 1938 I described to the Royal Central Asian Society how a three-year peace embracing the whole of the Hadhramaut had been made and how the organization of government had started. To my mind the brightest thing about the Hadhramaut is the way the Government of the Qu'aiti State has advanced and developed social services, and, serious as the famine was, principally in part of the Inner Hadhramaut, out of it has grown a number of educational and medical developments which would probably not have matured if there had been no famine. The State Government had so far advanced by the time it came, that it was able to cope with difficulties and there developed a real spirit of service. It could not have managed on its own resources if His Majesty's Government had not helped so generously, but what the state could do in a financial way it did and the service its officials gave could not have been provided without it.

At the time when reorganization of the Government[1] started about seven years ago the revenue was about Rs. 6,30,000, of which Rs. 3,10,000 were spent on Government services; Rs. 2,25,000 of that went to irregular soldiers and to slaves. This year the revenue is estimated at just under Rs. 15,00,000. On April 1, 1939, there was a general deficit of Rs. 40,000, because the late Sultan used to take all the cash he could to India. On April 1, 1944, there was a credit balance of Rs. 14,00,000. In this year the Government is preparing to spend Rs. 16,00,000, of which Rs. 4,00,000 goes to the maintenance of security forces. There are forts, with soldiers or gendarmerie, and garrison towns all round the country, so that security is very greatly improved. The Budget also includes, under various heads, about Rs. 300,000 for relief work direct and indirect. The amount paid on education has risen from Rs. 6,000 in 1934 to Rs. 154,000 in 1944. Only Rs. 5,550 was spent on medical work in 1934; in 1944 the sum was Rs. 74,000 for medical and sanitary services.

It seems to me that these figures indicate, more clearly than anything else can, progress and the will to progress. I cannot give many details of new developments, but I will mention some of them quite briefly. One of the most striking things is the growth of reciprocal confidence between

[1] [of the Qu'aiti State -- Analyst]

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at approximately 300,000 souls.

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate is agriculture involving about 90 per cent. of the population. Other occupations are dyeing, weaving and the preparation of hides and skins. Wages vary greatly from 12 as. to Rs. 1.8.0. Working hours vary, being about 60 hours a week from April to October and less from November to March.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

The following are summaries of expenditure in the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorate budgets (1947–48):

Western Aden Protectorate

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	26,346
Government Guards	42,322
Subsidies to local forces	5,474
Medical	5,373
Education	2,121
Aden Protectorate College	3,795
Agriculture	12,641
W/T Establishment	981
TOTAL	99,053

Eastern Aden Protectorate

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	18,598
Military Hospital	887
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	15,397
Subsidies to local forces	7,761
Medical	445
Education	3,384
Agriculture	750
Miscellaneous Services Subsidies	720
Relief Works	84,037
TOTAL	131,979

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

651 Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

Revenue

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 21,47,767
(*b*) Sai'un "	. . . .	2,36,895
(*c*) Wahidi "	. . . .	78,333

Expenditure

652

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 22,24,947
(*b*) Sai'uh "	. . . .	1,91,199
(*c*) Wahidi "	. . . .	69,376

Assets and Liabilities

Investments Mukalla Government	. .	Rs. 35,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	46,783
Investment Sai'un Government	. . .	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	34,540
Investment Wahidi Government	. . .	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	.	Nil

[453 474]

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

435 Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the 1947 rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0. to the M.T. Dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1947 were as follows:

G. Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut NM2

Saudi and Hadhrami delegates at Al 'Abr. Proposals were made and agreed upon, but ratification by the Saudi Government was delayed.

In the Qu'aiti State the uneasy truce was continued while the Manahil and the Hamumi showed a tendency to break the peace as their truce drew near its end in December; notably two of the Beit Ali fired on and looted a car near Gheil Umar. The truce with the Hamumi was not renewed as it was considered improper for the Qu'aiti Government to be bound by a truce with its own subjects.

In the area of Wadi 'Amd the murder of a chief of Al Suweidan led to a military operation against the Muqaddam of Ba Suleib, who had refused to surrender the murderers (who were from his tribe). The Muqaddam was killed during the assault and his town occupied. This success had a most salutary political effect throughout the whole Wadi, and it proved possible to enforce the registration of arms. As a result the Mansab of Budha, a chief of the Deiyyin tribe of evil fame, and the Muqaddam of the Bal 'Ubeid—an important confederation living west of Wadi 'Amd—submitted to Government.

The Kathiri and Wahidi States were quiet.

The British Agent and Resident Adviser, Mr. C. H. J. Sheppard, went on leave pending retirement in November.

The Qu'aiti Sultan returned to Mukalla from India in the spring.

Sultan Nasir bin Abdullah Al Wahidi was recognised by His Majesty's Government as the Treaty Sultan of Balhaf.

Chapter 2: Population

The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs, with the exception of 2,000 Jews. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about roughly 300,000.

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving as it does about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

Wages vary greatly, generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ for an adult or a boy over 12. Working hours vary considerably—from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

The following is a summary of the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorates' expenditure for the year 1948–49 as well as some State figures for the same year.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

652

Western Aden Protectorate	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	28,734
Government Guards	46,881
Subsidies to local forces	5,683
Medical	7,003
Education	2,982
Aden Protectorate College	4,161
Agriculture	12,121
W/T Establishment	1,171
TOTAL	108,736

Eastern Aden Protectorate	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	20,868
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	16,305
Subsidies to local forces	7,782
Education	4,395
Medical	1,154
Agriculture	50
Miscellaneous Services Subsidies	720
Relief Measures	6,973
TOTAL	58,247

Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

	Revenue Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	24,03,875	24,02,243
Kathiri (Sai'un)	2,84,820	2,54,004
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	1,00,308	95,860

Assets and Liabilities	Rs.
Investments Mukalla Government (Qu'aiti)	18,34,407
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	34,783 7 0
Investment Kathiri (Sai'un) Government	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	32,753 7 0
Investment Wahidi Government (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	Nil

651

The main heads of excise and taxation are: (1) transit dues, (2) crop taxation, (3) customs dues. Except for crop tax which is generally the *'ashur* or tenth part of the crop, taxation varies considerably throughout the Protectorate, although there is a marked tendency towards simplification and uniformity.

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Literacy

873 212 Measures to deal with adult illiteracy are extremely meagre. In the Western Protectorate there are none; in the Eastern Protectorate 17 centres were opened in 1947, but these dwindled to eight during 1948 on account of non-attendance of pupils. They represent an average attendance of 230.

It is impossible to estimate the number of literates turned out by the small independent Quranic schools which exist throughout the Protectorates. The number of pupils attending schools supervised by Government or local government authorities was in the region of 4,300 in 1948; in 1939 it was not more than 100.

Expenditure

●652 The total amount of money expended on education in the Protectorates (including scholarships abroad) was in the region of £38,110. It comprised the following approximate amounts:

	£
From His Majesty's Government funds, including £1,664 on scholarships in the Sudan . . .	13,200
Mukalla Government (including about £760 on scholarships in the Sudan. This is 10 per cent of the total state expenditure)	18,190
Lahej State, including considerable financial assistance from Egypt	5,500
Other local governments in the Western Aden Protectorate	1,220
	£38,110

Summary

871 794 From this brief review it will be gathered that educational provision in the Protectorates is extremely meagre and development over the whole area apparently slow. It is therefore only fair to point out that until 1937, with the exception of the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs started in 1935, there was no Government provision or supervision of education in the Protectorates. It would not be true to say that there was no education in the Protectorates before that time. It existed rather haphazardly, maintained by private individuals, trusts and associations and by a few local chiefs; but its bias was almost always entirely religious, just as the mosque was nearly always the village school and the Imam of the mosque the village schoolmaster.

In the part of the Eastern Protectorate loosely called the Hadhramaut, and particularly in the towns of Seiyun and Tarim, this traditional religious education reached a highly advanced stage about a century ago. It produced a body of men, drawn mainly from the Seiyid class, who were well read in Quranic studies, Sharia law and in the Arabic language. These men travelled widely in surrounding countries, spreading Islamic culture and gaining a reputation for The Hadhramaut as a Center of religious education.

Chapter 2: Population

161 The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. All the Jews in Wahidi State emigrated to Israel in 1950, and there are now no Jews in the Eastern Protectorate.

167

Chapter 3: Occupations and Wages

463 By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

465 Wages vary greatly, generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably fewer from November to March.

467 There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 4: Public Finance and Taxation

652 The following is a summary of the Western Aden Protectorate's expenditure for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1949–50	1950–51
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	45,313	64,026
Government Guards (includes Wireless Telegraphy establishment)	60,754	75,051
Subsidies to local forces	5,257	3,638
Medical	6,964	7,085
Education	3,030	3,926
Aden Protectorate College	3,614	3,681
Agriculture	10,245	11,172
	135,177	168,499

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used. The devaluation of the rupee caused a sudden rise of the M.T. dollar to Rs. 2/8/0 followed by a slower rise, which is still going on. At the end of 1950 it had risen to just over Rs. 3.

453 There are no banks in the Protectorate.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden.

Principal imports and exports which passed through the Mukalla Customs for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1950 were as follows:

IMPORTS

	Quantity		*Value* Rs.
Wheat	cwt.	5,296	1,37,700
Millet, Yemeni	„	2,393	47,860
„ other sorts	„	80,933	1,74,060
Maize	„	9,101	1,45,620
Flour, wheat	„	21,250	6,80,000
Rice, all sorts	„	62,051	29,78,450
Other Grains	„	3,154	1,26,160
Dates, Busrah	„	31,290	58,40,800
„ other sorts	„	3,245	64,900
Sugar, refined	„	20,732	10,36,600
„ other sorts	„	1,505	97,830
Joggery—Mollasses	„	3,272	1,30,880
Sim Sim	„	7,670	10,73,800
Tea	lb.	125,547	3,76,640
Coffee	cwt.	5,131	2,46,340
Sheep and Goats			1,91,350
Ghee (clarified butter) ..	cwt.	2,438	4,87,600
Oil, all sorts	„	5,185	6,22,200
Kerosene and Petrol	gal.	286,764	4,30,150
Spices			9,14,800
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey Sheetings	yards	548,169	5,48,170
Cotton pce./goods, other sorts			6,99,270
Cotton twist			1,49,400
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..			2,63,340
Wool and Timber			1,88,510
Miscellaneous			39,05,550
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..			Rs. 1,78,67,260

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

PART V

Chapter 1: Population

161 THE population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. There are no
167 Jews now in the Eastern and Western Protectorates as they have all emigrated to Israel.

Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

463 By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

465 Wages vary greatly, generally from *Shs.*1.50 to *Shs.*3 per day. Working
467 hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably shorter from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

652 The following is a summary of Her Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Protectorates for the years 1951–52 and 1952–53:

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	47,706	51,054
Government Guards (including W/T establishments)	68,602	84,858
Subsidies to Local Forces	3,411	2,801
Health	7,315	16,110
Education	3,213	7,753
Aden Protectorate College	2,229	—
Agriculture	10,158	14,083
	135,624	176,659

G. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

652

	1951–52 £	1952–53 £
Staff and Miscellaneous	31,892	38,227
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	27,872	33,555
Subsidies to Local Forces	8,658	11,357
Education	4,767	5,326
Health	6,721	*
Agriculture	—	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	501	671
Famine Relief	183	246
Information Services	—	188
	80,594	89,620

* The Health Services are now common to both Protectorates and are shown under Western Aden Protectorate.

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorates which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1951–52		1952–53	
	Revenue £	*Expenditure* £	*Revenue* £	*Expenditure* £
Western Protectorate :				
Fadhli	54,660	40,228	43,090	47,709
Lower Yafa'i	24,995	9,670	18,562	20,703
Dathina	7,369	8,630	10,663	8,795
Lower Aulaqi	3,604	2,933	4,836	4,141
Amiri	8,788	6,574	8,334	9,275
Audhali	13,210	11,827	17,505	13,129
Upper Aulaqi (Sheikhdom)	749	572	7,117	7,026
Subeihi	3,651	2,098	2,324	2,967
Eastern Protectorate :				
Qu'aiti	286,941	220,587	245,824	244,547
Kathiri	39,240	28,186	30,810	32,126
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bin Ali)	11,375	10,213	9,235	11,031

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

In the Protectorate East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency. 436

There are no banks. 453

U.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MMG.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

The Aden Protectorate is divided administratively into two parts, Eastern and Western, with a British Agent for each at Mukalla and Aden respectively. Education, which is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents, has thus two distinct divisions. The Aden Colony Department of Education gives advice and assistance and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for this, working under the Director of Education and in consultation with the British Agents. His activities have for some years been devoted mainly to the more backward Western Protectorate.

The general policy is to build up self-supporting State departments of education, which may control a system of full primary schools of equal standard to those in the Colony. Post-primary education is more directly a concern of Government and the aim is to establish intermediate schools at suitable points in the Protectorate. It is intended that these schools should in most cases serve more than one State and that the States should contribute to their upkeep. Full secondary education is not at present envisaged for the Protectorate, but the intermediate schools will prepare boys for entry to Aden College and the Technical College in the Colony.

Government co-ordinates the courses and syllabus of these schools but, although this has been effected for most of the primary schools, a certain amount of diversity still exists in the intermediate schools. The ages for entry and leaving are in the theory the same as for Colony schools but there is no registration of births and ages are known only approximately.

Expenditure on Education

The Colony Government does not make any contribution towards education in the Protectorate; all expenditure over and above what the States can afford is borne by Her Majesty's Government.

Expenditure on education for the year 1951–52 was in the region of £51,000, divided between the Eastern and Western Protectorate thus:

	West	*East*	*Total*
	£	£	£
Expenditure by States	6,781	25,188	31,969
Expenditure by Her Majesty's Government	5,432	4,767	10,199
Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	1,094	7,122	8,216
	£13,307	£37,077	£50,384

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MMB

652 Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

Number of Schools

871 The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

Primary boys' schools	5,139 pupils with	222 teachers.
Primary girls' schools	269 pupils with	15 teachers.
Intermediate boys' schools	408 pupils with	16 teachers.

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

Studies Abroad

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

Sudan . .	18
Egypt . .	10
Syria . .	5
Iraq . .	4

658 741 Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

Teachers and Teacher-Training

875 Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MNS

Appendix: Aden Protectorate Health Service

STAFF

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Category	Her Majesty's Government	Fadhli & Lower Yafa'i	Qu'aiti	Kathiri	Wahidi	Non-Government	Totals
Doctors	3	1	4	1	—	1	10
Nursing Sisters and Midwives	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Technical Assistants (Hospital, pharmacy, laboratory, etc.)	2	—	10	—	—	—	12
Health Assistants	29	8	19	8	4	—	68
Senior Health Inspectors	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Health Inspectors and Overseers	—	1	9	2	—	—	12
Head Sick Attendants	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Sick Attendants	—	—	15	3	—	—	18
Health Technicians (trained sprayers)	—	6	6	—	—	—	12
Ancillary Staff (clerk, driver, etc.)	9	4	4	1	—	—	18

N.B.—Sanitation labour, such as sweepers, is not included.

652

EXPENDITURE

Service	1951–52 Capital	1951–52 Recurrent	1952–53 Capital	1952–53 Recurrent
	£	£	£	£
Her Majesty's Government‡	4,250	11,573	5,340	15,114
Fadhli–Lower Yafa'i Health Service	3,600	9,331	1,100†	14,403
Lahej State	—	not known	300	1,185
Amiri State	—	60	—	150
Shaib State*	—	140	300	—
Audhali State*	—	not known	250	50
Dathina State*	—	—	50	200
Beihan State	—	—	—	300
Upper Aulaqi State	—	—	—	5
Qu'aiti State	262	11,405	1,987	14,261
Kathiri State	—	2,424	300	2,582
Wahidi States*	—	14	360	280
TOTAL	8,112	34,947	9,987	48,530

* These figures are approximate.

† In addition the Abyan Board is building a hospital at Makhzan for £20,000 as a free service to the Joint State Health Service.

‡ Estimates. Actual total expenditure by H.M.G. amounted to £14,036 in 1951-52 and £16,110 in 1952–53.

APPENDIX II

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50	Issues for year ending 31/3/51	Issues for year ending 31/3/52	Issues for year ending 31/3/53	Total C.D. & W. Issues
			£	£	£	£	£
D 792 & A	Colony	Working class dwellings .	12,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500
D 916	"	Civil Aviation Facilities .	19,300	1,000	11,150	24,500	55,950
D 622 & A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer . .	2,850	—	770	200	3,820
D 689 & A	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor . .	3,264	1,169	1,532	—	6,325
D 806	"	Education Grant . .	500	*350*	300	—	450
D 853 & A	"	Irrigation Improvements .	161,550	108,000	—	—	269,550
D 876	"	Hospital Equipment . .	1,600	—	430	—	2,030
D 958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey .	4,100	*280*	280	—	4,100
D 972 & A	"	Education (Eastern Prot.) .	7,450	*3,000*	4,700	4,800	13,950
D 982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training . . .	1,000	1,380	—	—	2,380
D 987	"	Education (Western Prot.) .	4,150	1,000	600	5,800	11,550
D 1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern) . . .	5,000	9,650	700	—	15,350
D 1064	"	Road Surveyor (Western) .	—	—	300	1,000	1,300
D 1078	"	Geological Survey . .	7,000	*3,000*	5,500	—	9,500
D 1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan . .	—	—	650	—	650

G.B. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-55)1954 MMI Aden MM/ Headquarters MM2.
A 52 H 52

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8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Adm
Healthmanship MM2.

APPENDIX II *continued*

Scheme No.	*Administering Authority*	*Description*	*Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/51*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/52*	*Issues for year ending 31/3/53*	*Total C.D. & W. Issues*
			£	£	£	£	£
D 1373	Protectorate	Construction of Roads .	—	3,050	8,650	1,800	13,500
D 1308	"	Nuqra Dam Repairs .	—	19,000	5,700	240	24,940
D 1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement Abyan	—	—	3,900	4,250	8,150
		TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES .	230,624	142,619	50,162	47,590	470,995
R 214 & A-C	Colony	Fisheries Research . .	18,200	1,800	400	150	20,550
R 67 B/C	Protectorate	Mrs. Ingrams Survey .	431	450	—	—	881
		TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES . .	18,631	2,250	400	150	21,431
		GRAND TOTALS	249,255	144,869	50,562	47,740	492,426

Note : Italicised figures show refunds.

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30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM21

Admiralty Court in matters connected with the slave trade; his court is also a Colonial Court of Admiralty. The laws in force in the Settlement are, generally speaking, those of the Bombay Presidency, supplemented on certain points by special regulations drawn up to suit local conditions.

In general the local affairs of the Settlement (such as sanitation, conservancy, &c.) are managed by an Executive Committee (formerly Municipal Committee), subject to the control of the Resident: the funds for this purpose are raised by the levy of house tax, octroi, and other imposts. The management of the port is under a Board of Trustees, known as the Aden Port Trust, the principal task of which is to make arrangements for the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of all sizes to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The funds are provided by the levy of tolls and wharfage fees on goods landed or shipped. The police are of two categories: land police, and harbour police. The former (officers and men) number 377—357 foot and 20 mounted; the latter number 12, including four inspectors and one or two administrative officials.

The normal garrison of Aden consists of the Aden troops, one hundred strong, mounted half on horses and half on camels; three companies of Garrison Artillery, two of which man the forts, while the third is employed with the movable armament; six companies of British Infantry; one battalion of Indian Infantry, less detachments at Perim and Sheikh 'Othmān; one Fortress Company; and the Aden section of Sappers and Miners. On the south-west corner of the peninsula are the forts Tarshein and Morbat, which cover the entrance of the harbour, and are garrisoned by two companies of Royal Garrison Artillery. The land side is protected by a strongly fortified position across the whole breadth of the isthmus. At the crater are various entrenched positions for infantry to oppose landings, while the ridge, running north and south from Hejuff to Viaduct Gate, forms a second line of defence and includes a redoubt at Ahman Khal, near the southern extremity.

The total revenue receipts of Aden treasury in 1914–15, under all heads—imperial, local, and municipal—amounted to 87½ lakhs of rupees (approx. £580,000). The chief sources of local revenue are: Aden Port Trust Fund, over 5 lakhs (£34,000); Aden Settlement Fund, over 4 lakhs (£28,000); Local Supply Bills, 38½ lakhs (£257,000); Post Office, over 5 lakhs (£34,000); Excise, about 1 lakh (£6,200); Income tax, ¾ lakh (£5,000). The total expenditure was about 83¼ lakhs (approx. £556,000).

In the Aden interior the tribes nominate their own chiefs or sultans. The Sultan is never a tribesman himself, but comes from